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APPLES AND CITRUS FRUITS: SEASON AVERAGE PRICES
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Prices received by growers for both apples and citrus fruits were at relatively high levels during the 1920's, declined sharply during the depression of the 1930's, and advanced rapidly during the war period. Since the termination of the wartime demand, prices for citrus fruits have fallen faster than those for apples. Because production of citrus fruits in the next few years is expected to increase more rapidly than commercial production of apples, prices received by growers for apples are expected to remain somewhat above their prewar relationship to citrus fruit prices.

 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 27, 1947

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SUMMARY

Outlook for 1948

Demand for fruit in 1948 probably will be about as strong as in 1947, because of continued high levels of consumer income and demand for farm products. Prices generally are likely to be near 1947 levels, although those for individual fruits may vary from 1947 mainly because of changes in production.

Commercial export demand for fruit in 1948 is likely to be weaker than in 1946 and early 1947, largely because of dollar exchange shortage in the United Kingdom and other countries. There is little prospect for increasing exports to Western Hemisphere countries, and they may even decline. However, export prospects may be improved by any steps taken under the current plan for economic recovery of western Europe.

Prices for fruits have declined in the past two or three seasons. Based on 1935-39 prices received by growers, the index of citrus prices declined from a high of 194 in 1944-45 to about 125 in 1946-47, that of apples from 390 in 1945 to 319 in 1946, and about the same in 1947, and that of other fruit from 367 in 1946 to about 260 in 1947.

If the weather is favorable, another large fruit crop can be expected in 1948. Imports of such important fruits as bananas and canned pineapple may reach or exceed prewar levels. Total supplies of fruits again are likely to be large, and again there may be surpluses of some fruits.

Prospects for 1947-48 Marketing Season

Demand for deciduous fruits of the 1947 crop is expected to continue strong into 1948, and prices received by growers for most fruits except grapes, prunes, and cranberries are expected to average almost as high as for the 1946 crops. For these 3 exceptions, prices are moderately to substantially lower because of the large carry-over stocks of dried and canned fruits and wine. Total deciduous fruit production is only 6 percent smaller than last year's record, and is 12 percent larger than the 1936-45 average.

Domestic demand for fresh apples from the 1947 commercial crop which is slightly smaller than that of last year but about average will continue strong in 1948. Domestic demand for 1947-crop apples for canning, and foreign demand for commercial exports of fresh apples, will be weaker than for the 1946 crop.

Prices for oranges in late fall and winter may be slightly higher than a year earlier, mainly because of a smaller early and midseason crop and the expected increase in demand for processing. The 1947-48 early and midseason crop is nearly one-tenth smaller than the 1946-47 crop, but still sufficient for prospective needs. Despite a slightly larger 1947-48 grapefruit crop, prices may be about as high as in 1946-47, because of stronger demand for processing.

In 1947-48, the commercial pack of dried fruits is expected to be considerably larger than in 1946-47, that of canned fruit juices may be slightly larger, but those of canned fruits and frozen fruits are estimated to be moderately smaller. With large carry-overs of the latter two groups, total supplies of all classes of processed fruits will continue adequate for the season ahead. The Government is assisting the dried fruit industry in disposing of surplus dried fruit by making extensive purchases this season.

Total production of almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans is about as large this year as in 1946, and only pecan production is below the average for 1936-45. Prices received by growers for the 1947 crops of tree nuts probably will be higher than in 1946 for almonds and lower for walnuts, filberts, and pecans.

(For release November 3, a.m.)

CITRUS FRUITS :

Outlook for 1947-48

Demand for oranges in the 1947-48 season probably will be stronger than in 1946-47, while demand for grapefruit and lemons is expected to be about the same. The stronger demand for oranges is expected to result mainly from increased demand for the fruit for processing into canned juice and segments. The 1947-48 pack of canned and frozen citrus juice and segments may be slightly larger than the 1946-47 pack. Canned orange juice has moved steadily into consumption during the past summer and stocks are expected to be moderately low when juice from the new pack becomes available late this fall.

Present indications are that commercial exports of citrus will be somewhat smaller than in 1946-47, mainly because of the shortage of dollar exchange.

Prices received by growers for the 1947-48 orange crop are expected to average slightly higher than for the 1946-47 crop, but prices for grapefruit probably will average about the same. During the 1946-47 season, prices for these two fruits dropped sharply to levels near the 1935-39 averages. The decline resulted mainly from the large stocks of canned citrus juices on hand at the beginning of the 1946-47 season, record production of oranges and near-record production of grapefruit and larger supplies of other fruits and foods. Movement of canned citrus juices during the 1946-47 season was encouraged by sharp reductions in prices. At the end of the season, stocks of canned orange juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice are expected to be moderately lower than a year earlier, but those of canned grapefruit juice may be no lower.

According to October 1 prospects, total citrus production in 1947-48 will be nearly as large as in 1946-47, despite serious storm damage to the Florida crop in September. The early and midseason orange crop in all States is estimated at 49.2 million boxes, 9 percent smaller than the 1946-47 crop but 27 percent larger than the 1936-45 average. The early and midseason crop of 26.5 million boxes in Florida is 4 million boxes smaller than in 1946-47, and that of 18.6 million boxes in California is about 1 million boxes smaller. The Florida tangerine crop of 4.3 million boxes is 9 percent smaller than in 1946-47 but 35 percent larger than average.

Total production of grapefruit in 1947-48, excluding the California summer crop which in recent years has been about 2 million boxes, is estimated at 61.3 million boxes, 6 percent larger than in 1946-47 and 42 percent larger than average. The Florida crop of 31 million boxes is 2 million larger than in 1946-47 and the Texas crop of 25 million boxes is 1.7 million larger. The new orange and grapefruit crops are large enough to assure plentiful supplies for both fresh use and processing.

The high output of oranges and grapefruit from 1942-43 to 1946-47 was influenced by the high prices of these fruits relative to production costs, as well as by the increase in the bearing surface of producing groves and the coming into bearing of young groves. The high citrus prices encouraged growers to enlarge output by increased irrigation, larger application of fertilizer, and generally better care of orchards. Because the prices received for oranges and grapefruit are expected to be low relative to production costs during the next few years, production is not expected to increase as much as in recent years. It seems certain that crops as large as or larger than those of recent years will continue to be produced.

The Current Situation

In early October, practically all of the fresh citrus moving to market consisted of California Valencia oranges and lemons from the 1946-47 crop, and Florida grapefruit from the 1947-48 crop. Marketing of new-crop oranges from Florida and Texas had just begun. Old-crop oranges from California will continue to make up most of the market supply until sales of new-crop oranges from Florida and Texas gain volume. Volume shipments of new-crop grapefruit from Texas began in late October. Marketing of 1946-47 crop California lemons is expected to continue into November, when fruit from the new crop will become available.

Mainly because of the large supplies of California Valencia oranges this summer, prices on the New York City auction moved downward during August and September and averaged \$4.50 a box for the week ended October 3. This was \$1.81 lower than the average for the corresponding week of 1946. The following week they advanced to \$5.11, but this was still \$1.53 less than the price a year earlier. Prices for new-crop oranges in November and December probably will be slightly higher than a year earlier, because of smaller production and stronger demand for processing. Florida seedless grapefruit from the 1947-48 crop sold for an average of \$5.50 a box for the season's first week ending September 26, 1947. This was 27 cents a box higher than opening prices in September 1946. With mounting shipments, prices dropped, reaching an average of \$4.04 a box for the week ending October 17, 68 cents lower than a year earlier. Prices during November and December

probably will be about the same as those for the same months of 1946. With the slackening of demand for lemons in September, auction market prices dropped sharply and in early October were moderately below prices a year earlier. In general, prices for 1947-48-crop lemons this winter probably will be near those of last winter.

APPLES

Outlook for 1948

Assuming average weather, it is probable that the 1948 commercial apple crop will be at least as large as the 1947 crop. Trees generally have received good care in the last few years, and their productive capacity has not been hurt by the average-size 1947 crop. Sufficient data are not available as to planting and tree removal in recent years, so reliable forecasts of bearing acreage cannot be made. It seems likely, however, that production over the next few years will be near the level of the 1946 and 1947 seasons. Demand for the 1948 crop is expected to be about as strong as for the 1947 crop.

1947 Crop Smaller Than the 1946 Crop

The commercial apple crop in 1947, estimated at 112,910,000 bushels, is slightly smaller than the 1946 crop of 119,410,000 bushels and about the same size as the 1936-45 average. Commercial production in 1947 was larger than in 1946 in all but 12 States. The smaller crop this year is due primarily to reduced crops in Michigan and the Appalachian area.

Western States Produced Almost Half of the Total Crop

The 1947 commercial apple crop in the Western States is 11 percent larger than in 1946 and is 46 percent of the total for all States. Washington alone produced 30 percent of the entire commercial crop.

Variation in Production by Areas Affected Production by Varieties

The differences in production between areas are reflected in differences among varieties. Comparing the commercial crop in 1947 with that in 1946 shows: Baldwins 2-1/2 times the 1946 crop; Gravensteins are a third more; R.I. Greening, Yellow Newtown, and Northern Spy a tenth more; McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Ben Davis, and Delicious about the same as in 1946; Winesap and Cortland a tenth less; Rome a fifth less; Wealthy and Grimes Golden a fourth less; and Stayman and York between a third and a half less than last year.

Shipping Season Advanced in Western States; Retarded in Eastern States

Carlot rail and boat shipments of apples from Western States through October 11 this season were 10,400 carloads, nearly 3,000 more than the 7,547 shipped during the same period a year earlier. In both years, about 2/3 of the shipments during this period originated in Washington.

Rail and boat shipments from Eastern States through October 11 totaled only 1,733 carloads, far less than the 6,483 cars moved in the same period a year earlier. The difference in progress of shipments between the Western and Eastern States is due, of course, to the earliness of the season this year in the Western States and the delayed season and much smaller crop in the Eastern States.

In addition to the above shipments of domestic origin, movement of apples through October 11 included the equivalent of 291 carloads imported from Canada. Imports to the same date a year ago totaled 321 carloads, and for the entire 1946-47 season 1,209. Since the United Kingdom market is largely closed, a larger total is expected this year amounting to perhaps 2 percent of the total United States production. Last year Canada exported substantial quantities to the United Kingdom.

Exports of 1946-crop apples from the United States were 5.2 million bushels. Exports from the 1947 crop are expected to be substantially lower.

Storage Holdings October 1

Below a Year Earlier

Apples in cold storage this October 1 totaled 10,219,000 bushels, or slightly more than holdings a year earlier. Cold-storage holdings in Western States on December 1, the usual peak, are expected to be a slightly larger percentage of the total than a year earlier.

Prices for Apples Expected

To Average Near Those of Last Year

Demand for apples for fresh use will be strong this winter and next spring. Prices growers will receive probably will average about as high as those for the 1946 crop. It is expected that fewer apples will be canned out of the 1947 crop than from the 1946 crop because of reduced production in important processing areas and because stocks of canned apples are very large. Apples so used will bring lower prices this year.

The season average price received by growers for the 1946 commercial crop for all methods of sale and all uses was \$2.46 per bushel. This was \$0.54 per bushel less than the average for the very small 1945 crop.

GRAPES

Outlook for 1948

Demand and prices for grapes in 1948 probably will be near 1947 levels. Prices this year were less than half the exceptionally high prices for the 1946 crop but about twice the 1935-39 average.

Production is likely to be about 3,000,000 tons, if growers continue to take good care of vineyards and the weather is favorable. Even if prices are somewhat lower than those for the near-record 1947 crop, supplies probably will be considerably in excess of domestic demand for all uses. Domestic consumption of table grapes and raisins is likely to be only slightly above recent years. As in 1946, the juice and wine outlet is capable of taking over half of the crop in 1948, but the quantity that it will take is highly uncertain. Even though substantially more grapes go into juice and wine in 1948 than in 1947, production of raisins again is likely to be large. A considerable tonnage will be available for export, but commercial exports to the United Kingdom and other usual markets will be severely limited by dollar exchange shortage and competition from Australia, Turkey, and other countries.

1947 Grape Crop of 3 Million Tons
is Second Only to 1946 Crop

On October 1, the 1947 grape crop was estimated at slightly more than 3 million tons, 2 percent smaller than the record 1946 crop but 18 percent larger than the 1936-45 average.

California's production, which is about 93 percent of the national crop this year, is approximately 2.8 million tons, 3 percent smaller than in 1946 but 18 percent larger than average. Almost three-fifths of the California crop are raisin varieties and the other two-fifths are about equally divided between table and wine varieties. Production of raisin varieties is estimated to be 2 percent larger than in 1946, but that of table and wine varieties is 3 percent and 15 percent smaller.

In States other than California, production is estimated to be 11 percent larger than in 1946 and 15 percent larger than average. The crops were unusually large in New York, Michigan, and Washington.

Prices for 1947-Crop Grapes Continue
Much Lower Than Last Year

Demand for 1947-crop grapes has been considerably weaker than in 1946, especially for manufacture into wine, stocks of which are unusually large. Hence, prices received by growers for grapes going into all principal uses--table, juice, and raisins--have been sharply lower than corresponding prices for the 1946 crop. It now seems likely that the prices received by growers for the 1947 grape crop will average less than half, possibly no more than two-fifths, the \$93.30 a ton received for the 1946 crop.

In Fresno, California, prices received by growers for Emperor grapes, a table variety, averaged \$1.75 per 28-pound lug for the week ending October 11, 1947, \$1.06 or 38 percent less than for the corresponding week a year earlier. For White Malaga, another table variety, the price averaged \$1.25 for the same week, 70 cents or 35 percent less than last year. For Alicante grapes, a juice variety, growers received an average of \$73.00 bulk per ton, \$79.50 or 52 percent less than last year. Scattered quotations indicate that the prices growers are receiving this year for natural condition raisins are somewhat less than half the price received in 1946.

On the New York City auction market, prices this season also have been considerably lower than comparable prices last season. For the week ending October 10, 1947, prices for table grapes ranged from 16 to 35 percent below corresponding prices last year, and New York City wholesale prices for juice grapes were 10 percent lower. Lower prices this year partly reflect the larger supplies being offered on the fresh market. The 23,236 cars shipped by rail and boat through October 11 this season were about one-seventh more than in the same portion of the 1946-47 season.

PEARS

Outlook for 1948

With average weather, the 1948 pear crop can be expected to exceed 32 million bushels. Demand for fresh and canned pears from the 1947 crop is expected to be strong throughout the marketing season. The carry-over of canned pears at the beginning of the 1948 pear-packing season is expected to be only moderate, and demand for 1948-crop pears for both fresh market and canning will be stronger than in prewar years.

A New Record Crop This Year

The 1947 pear crop, estimated on October 1 at 35,048,000 bushels, is about half a million bushels larger than the record crop produced last year and 19 percent larger than the 1936-45 average. As usual, nearly 4/5 of the total crop was produced in the 3 Pacific Coast States, where both the Bartlett crop and the fall and winter pear crop were nearly the same size as last year but considerably larger than average.

Early Shipments Heavy
From Western States.

The harvest season was about 2 weeks early this year in the Western States. Carlot rail and boat movement began a week earlier this year than last and was much heavier than last year in June, July, and most of August. Although the pear crop in most Eastern States was larger this year than last, the season in these States was one to two weeks late.

Cold-Storage Holdings October 1

On October 1 this year, cold-storage holdings of fresh pears totaled 6,708,000 bushels, 1,430,000 less than a year earlier. Heaviest holdings were of pears other than Bartletts. Some pears, particularly in Washington, ripened in storage faster than the canners could use them.

Prices for 1947 Crop to Average
Near Those for 1946 Crop

Early prices received for pears this season were below those of a year earlier, reflecting the earlier and heavier movement from Western States. However, prices received by farmers in mid-September averaged slightly higher than a year earlier. Prices for the season are expected to average near the \$2.48 per bushel received for the 1946 crop. Pears sold for fresh consumption, from the 1946 crop averaged \$2.87 per bushel, and pears sold for canning brought an average of \$91.70 per ton. For dried pears, growers received an average of \$365 per ton dried.

PEACHES

Outlook for 1948

If the trees suffer no injury this winter and frost damage is small next spring, another very large crop of peaches is probable in 1948. Demand for peaches, both fresh and canned, is expected to continue strong in 1948.

1947 Crop Slightly Smaller
Than Record 1946 Crop

The crop of peaches this year is estimated at 83,857,000 bushels, 3 percent smaller than the record crop of 86,643,000 bushels in 1946, but one-third larger than the 10-year average of 62,936,000 bushels. The season was later than usual in the Eastern and Central States. Some Michigan peaches were damaged by freezing weather the last week of September.

California clingstones, most of which are canned commercially, are estimated at 21,252,000 bushels, 8 percent less than last year but 34 percent more than average. California freestones are estimated at 13,043,000 bushels, 7 percent less than last year but 30 percent more than average.

Production in the 10 early Southern peach States this year was 22,438,000 bushels, slightly more than the 1946 crop of 22,222,000 bushels and 36 percent more than average.

Shipments Lighter This Year

Carlot shipments of peaches by rail and boat this year began nearly a month later than in 1946, and continued a week or two longer. In the week of heaviest rail shipments this year, nearly a third fewer cars of peaches were shipped than during the heaviest week of shipments in 1946. Total rail and boat carlot shipments for this season fell considerably (one-fifth) short of the total for the 1946 season, despite the small difference in size of the two crops. Some of the difference between the two seasons results from the facts that heavy worm damage reduced the quantity of marketable peaches and more peaches have moved by truck this year than last.

Prices for Peaches

Moderately Lower This Year

Prices received by growers for peaches this year have averaged moderately lower than those for the 1946 crop, both for peaches sold on the fresh market and for those sold to canners. Contributing factors were a reduction in the size and quality of peaches grown for fresh market in some States this year and a slightly weaker demand for peaches for commercial canning.

Moderate Stocks of Canned and Frozen Peaches

Stocks of canned peaches in the hands of packers and wholesale distributors are much larger than the extremely low stocks held a year earlier, but are lower than in several former years and none too large in the light of the demand expected this winter.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen peaches on October 1 this year were nearly 49 million pounds, considerably less than the 64,236,000 pounds held a year earlier.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Outlook for 1948

If the weather is average, the 1948 crop of plums probably will be about as large and the crop of prunes considerably larger than in 1947. Demand for fresh plums and prunes in 1948 is expected to be about as strong as this year. Prices of dried prunes of the 1948 crop will depend to a considerable extent upon prospects for exports. The dried prune industry of the United States exported about 40 percent of the total production in prewar years. Exports of 1947-crop prunes to date have been negligible.

Smaller Plum and Prune
Crops This Year

Production of plums, both in California and in Michigan, was about one-fourth smaller than in 1946, but about 5 percent larger than the 1936-45 average.

California production of dried prunes this year is estimated at 201,000 tons (dried basis), 6 percent smaller than the 1946 crop of 213,000 tons, but about the same as the 200,600 tons for the 10-year average.

Utilization of the prune crop this year in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho was quite different from that of the 1946 crop. Idaho's crop of prunes, at 35,500 tons (fresh basis), was a record, much larger than the 22,400 tons produced last year and nearly double the 10-year average of 18,460 tons. Most of Idaho's prunes are usually sold fresh. Prunes sold fresh this year in the 3 States totaled 56,700 tons, 15 percent more than last year. The 1947 crop of prunes in eastern areas of Washington and Oregon, where most of the prunes are sold fresh, was about the same as last year. Drying of prunes in these 2 States is done primarily in the Western areas, where the crop was very small this year. Only 500 dried tons were produced in Washington and Oregon, compared with the 8,450 tons in 1946. A total of 25,000 tons was commercially canned and 1,000 tons frozen, far less than the 57,890 tons canned and the 6,210 tons frozen in 1946. The big decrease from last year in the quantity canned about offsets the huge carry-over of canned prunes on September 1, the beginning of the 1947-48 pack season. As a result, total supplies for this season are not much different than a year earlier.

Carlot Shipments Lower This Year

Carlot rail and boat shipments of plums and prunes started earlier this season than last year, and ended sooner. Total shipments through October 11 this year were 8,704 carloads, slightly less than the 8,862 carloads moved in the same period a year earlier.

Lower Prices for Prunes This Year

Prices received by farmers for prunes shipped to fresh market this year were about one-fifth lower than a year earlier. Prices for dried prunes and for prunes commercially canned were much lower than a year earlier, but still above prewar. Prices per ton received by farmers for sales of 1946-crop prunes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon averaged \$113 for fresh use, \$66.50 for canning, \$66.20 for freezing, and \$24.40 for other processing. Except for "other processing", these prices were moderately higher than those received for the 1945 crop. Sales of dried prunes brought farmers in California, Oregon, and Washington an average price of \$256 per ton for the 1946 crop and \$210 for the 1945 crop.

CRANBERRIES

Outlook for 1948

Production of cranberries fluctuates widely from year to year. However, the trend in production appears to have been gradually upward since about 1917. An increasing proportion of the crop has been canned in recent years, leaving less for sales on the fresh market. Demand for fresh and processed cranberries in 1948 is expected to continue above prewar.

1947 Cranberry Crop Smaller than
Last Year but Above Average

The 1947 crop of cranberries is estimated at 743,300 barrels, 13 percent smaller than the near-record crop of 857,100 barrels in 1946, but 16 percent larger than the 10-year average. Production is smaller than last year in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin, but a record in Washington and Oregon. In Massachusetts, where more than half of the total crop is grown, the harvest was delayed as the berries were slow in ripening. Since September 20, frequent flooding of bogs has been necessary to prevent serious frost damage.

Carlot Shipments Behind Last Year

Shipments of cranberries by rail and boat through October 11 this season totaled 285 cars, considerably fewer than the 480 shipped by the same date last year. Total shipments for the 1946-crop season were 952 carloads.

Somewhat Lower Prices This Year

Wholesale prices for cranberries in less-than-carlot sales in New York City and Chicago in late September and early October were moderately lower than a year earlier. Carry-over stocks of canned cranberries at the beginning of the 1947-crop processing season were the largest for the date since 1942. Because of the large carry-over, prices offered growers for cranberries for processing this year are moderately lower than last year.

Quality and keeping prospects of the crop in Massachusetts are moderately good this year. Berries are medium in size. Fruit worm damage, although somewhat greater than in 1946, is still light. Demand for fresh cranberries will be strong this fall, and prices received by growers for cranberries sold fresh should average nearly as high for this season as for the 1946 crop.

DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1948-49

Domestic demand for dried fruit in 1948-49 probably will be at or near the levels of 1947-48. However, commercial exports will be below both recent years and prewar. If 1948 production in Australia and important Mediterranean dried fruit countries is average or larger, strong foreign competition may be expected in western European markets, especially the United Kingdom. Total production of dried fruits in the United States in 1948 again may considerably exceed probable domestic demand. It seems unlikely that domestic outlets can be expanded much within the next year or two. Even if a substantial portion of 1948 production is exported, prices to growers may be no higher than in 1947.

1947-48 Season Marked by Increased
Production and Lower Prices

The 1947 commercial pack of dried fruits is expected to total slightly more than 600,000 tons, processed weight, or about one-fifth larger than the 1946 pack. The increase will be in raisins. Production of raisins is expected to be at least 75 percent larger than in 1946, when approximately 170,000 tons were packed. The

most important decrease in production this year is in dried prunes, where the pack of about 200,000 tons is one-tenth smaller than in 1946. Stocks at the beginning of the 1947-48 season were slightly larger than a year earlier but still well under the average for 1935-39. However, total supplies are much larger than are likely to move into domestic consumption even at much lower prices this season. Civilian per capita consumption in 1947-48 probably will increase slightly over 1946 to about 6 pounds. Season average prices received by growers for the 1947 packs of all dried fruits are expected to average lower than in 1946, with prices for raisins and dried prunes about 50 percent lower.

Government Purchase Program
for 1947-Pack Dried Fruit

To provide outlets for surplus dried fruit from the large 1947 pack, the Department of Agriculture on September 5 announced that it would purchase substantial quantities of raisins, dried prunes, dried apples, and dried peaches. In addition to assisting the dried fruit industry in disposing of surplus fruit, these purchases also will provide food for the School Lunch Program and foreign relief feeding. By October 14, the Department of Agriculture announced that it had purchased 112,568 tons of dried fruits from processors--61,000 tons of Thompson seedless raisins, 46,818 tons of dried prunes, 3,750 tons of dried peaches, and 1,000 tons of dried apples. Producers and others in physical possession of raisins were invited to submit offers on an additional 60,000 tons of raisins, and processors and packers on an additional 20,000 tons of dried prunes.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1948-49

Commercial production of canned fruits in 1948-49 probably will be slightly higher than in 1947-48 but that of canned fruit juices may be no higher. Stocks of canned fruits at the beginning of the 1948-49 season are likely to be lower than a year earlier and the 1948 deciduous crop may again be large, conditions which usually favor an increase in pack. Shipments of pineapple from Hawaii probably will continue at about the 1947 rate. Western Hemisphere countries are expected to take the usual small quantities of canned fruits, but takings of other countries are uncertain.

1947-48 Pack of Canned Fruits Moderately
Smaller than 1946-47 Pack

The 1947-48 domestic commercial pack of canned fruits probably will be as much as one-sixth smaller than the record 1946-47 pack of about 3.2 billion pounds, processed weight (the equivalent of about 74 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans). More than one-half of the decrease in pack this year is in apricots. The largest increase is expected in fruit cocktail and salad. Imports such as olives in brine and shipments of canned pineapple from Hawaii are likely to be about as large as in the 1946-47 season. Because stocks of canned fruits at the beginning of the 1947-48 season were substantially larger than a year earlier, total supplies are nearly as large as the 4 billion pounds of the 1946-47 season.

Commercial exports probably will be somewhat smaller, but military procurement may be double that of the past season. Civilian per capita consumption may be nearly as large as the record 21 pounds of the 1946-47 season.

1947-48 Pack of Canned Fruit JuicesMay be Slightly Larger Than 1946-47 Pack

The 1947-48 pack of canned deciduous fruit juices probably will be about as large as in 1946-47 but the new pack of canned citrus juices is expected to be larger. Increases are looked for in both orange juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice, supplies of which are expected to be low by the time canned juice from the new pack will become available. Supplies of canned fruit juices will continue plentiful in the season ahead, permitting consumption to continue at a rate of about 15 pounds per person.

FROZEN FRUIT

Outlook for 1948

There probably will be some increase over 1947 in the commercial production of frozen fruit in 1948, but total production may not exceed the record of 523 million pounds in 1946. The reductions in pack of some items in 1947 not only are decreasing total stocks to more manageable quantities but are bringing supplies of individual items into closer balance with demand. With these readjustments in stocks and further expansion in storage and distribution facilities, moderate increases in production can be expected over the next few years. Competition from fresh and canned fruits and fruit juices will tend to limit the rate of increase in pack.

1947 Pack of Frozen Fruit isModerately Smaller Than 1946 Pack

Commercial production of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices in 1947 may be as much as one-sixth smaller than in 1946, when a record of about 523 million pounds (processed weight) was frozen. Decreases are general among the frozen fruits, with the largest in apricots. On the other hand, there has been a substantial increase in the pack of strawberries. The reduction in total pack this year represents in part an effort of the industry to achieve a better balance among individual items. Increased emphasis also has been placed upon quality of pack this year.

Because storage stocks January 1, 1947, were much larger than a year earlier total supplies this year are about as large as in 1946. Civilian per capita consumption in 1947 probably is at the rate of about 3.5 pounds, slightly higher than in 1946. Storage stocks of frozen fruit on October 1, 1947, were about 409 million pounds, 18 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks were generally smaller than last year, the principal exceptions being strawberries and raspberries.

TREE NUTS

Outlook for 1948

Demand for tree nuts in 1948 is not likely to be quite as strong as in 1947, and prices generally probably will be lower. Production is expected to continue large. Substantial quantities of such exotic tree nuts as Brazil nuts and cashews most likely will be imported again.

1947 Crop of Four Major Tree NutsAbout as Large as 1946 Crop

On October 1, 1947, total production of the four major tree nuts — almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans — was estimated at 155,803 tons, slightly less than the 156,503 tons of 1946 and 14 percent larger than the average of 137,122 tons for 1936-45. The California almond crop is estimated at 29,200 tons, 23 percent smaller than the record 1946 crop but 67 percent larger than average. Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 68,000 tons, 5 percent smaller than in 1946 but 11 percent above average. About 88 percent of this year's crop is in California. Filbert production in Oregon and Washington set a new record of 8,500 tons this year, 50 tons larger than the previous record in 1946. The 1947 pecan crop in the 12 principal growing States is estimated at 50,103 tons, about one-third larger than the short 1946 crop but 7 percent smaller than average. Improved varieties comprise slightly more than two-fifths of this year's crop.

Imports of tree nuts, mostly Brazil nuts and cashews, probably will be slightly smaller in the 1947-48 season than in 1946-47, but will make up about one-third of the season's total supplies. Relatively small quantities of domestic tree nuts are likely to be exported, shipments to Territories will continue small, and military procurement probably will take less than a thousand tons. Civilian per capita disappearance may be slightly smaller than the 1.4 pounds in 1946-47. Although demand for tree nuts will continue relatively high this season, prices received by growers for the 1947 crops probably will be higher than in 1946 for almonds, and lower for walnuts, filberts, and pecans.

Selected deciduous fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, June-October, 1946 and 1947

Period	Apples		Grapes		Pears		Cranberries	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
June.....	253	634	310	512	20	51	---	---
July.....	1,079	1,435	1,590	3,120	1,277	2,750	---	---
August.....	1,365	733	3,759	4,175	5,058	5,014	---	---
September.....	6,333	6,210	9,021	11,013	4,923	4,973	282	163
Week ended -								
Oct. 4.....	2,680	2,066	2,440	3,296	1,146	872	110	73
11.....	2,825	2,304	3,783	2,436	1,140	605	102	71
18.....	2,746	2,048	2,733	2,828	1,003	367	139	67

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Figures do not include shipments by motortruck.

NOTE: See shipments of citrus fruits in later tables of this report, pp. 17 & 18.

Table 1.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1936-45, annual 1945 and 1946, and indicated 1947; condition of the new crop on October 1, average 1936-45, annual 1946 and 1947

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition Oct. 1 ^{1/}		
	Average: 1936-45:	1945	1946	Indicated: 1947	Average: 1936-45:	1946	1947
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:							
California, all	46,532	44,010	53,670	--	76	81	77
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	18,203	17,680	19,670	18,600	76	80	75
Valencias	28,329	26,330	34,000	--	77	82	78
Florida, all	33,030	49,800 ^{6/}	53,700	49,500	73	79	67
Early and midseason	18,125	25,400	30,500	26,500	^{3/} 72	81	67
Valencias	14,905	24,400	23,200	23,000	^{3/} 71	77	67
Texas, all ^{2/}	2,942	4,800	5,000	5,600	74	79	79
Early and midseason	1,722	2,880	3,150	3,360	--	80	79
Valencias	1,220	1,920	1,850	2,240	--	77	79
Arizona, all ^{2/}	697	1,210	1,200	1,060	73	82	62
Navels and misc.	327	570	600	480	--	77	55
Valencias	371	640	600	580	--	87	70
Louisiana ^{2/}	288	330	410	260	72	84	55
5 States ^{4/}	83,488	100,150	113,980	--	75	80	73
Total early & midseason ^{5/}	38,664	46,860	54,330	49,200	--	--	--
Total Valencias	44,824	53,290	59,650	--	--	--	--
TANGERINES:							
Florida	3,190	4,200	6,470	4,300	63	74	66
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES:							
5 States ^{4/}	86,678	104,350	118,630	--	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	22,830	32,000	6,29,000	31,000	64	67	63
Seedless	8,840	14,000	14,000	14,000	^{3/} 66	73	64
Other	13,990	18,000	15,000	17,000	^{3/} 60	63	62
Texas	16,121	24,000	7,23,300	25,000	66	67	73
Arizona	3,031	4,100	7,4,100	4,100	74	76	73
California, all	2,611	3,350	3,240	--	75	77	78
Desert Valleys	1,115	1,220	1,240	1,200	^{3/} 80	78	75
Other	1,496	2,130	2,000	--	^{3/} 77	76	80
4 States ^{4/}	44,593	63,450	59,840	--	66	68	68
LEMONS:							
California	12,186	14,450	13,700	--	75	76	77
LIMES:							
Florida	135	200	170	200	68	43	46

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines. ^{3/} Short time average. ^{4/} Net content of box varies. ^{5/} In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. ^{6/} Production includes the following quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions: Fla., tangerines, 800,000 boxes; grapefruit, 2,600,000 boxes; oranges, 900,000 boxes. ^{7/} Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions: Texas, 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes dumped).

Table 2.- Citrus fruit: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1946 and 1947

Market, month, and week	ORANGES				GRAPEFRUIT				LEMONS	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August	6.10	5.15	---	4.85	3.38	3.74	---	2.22	4.08	11.07
September ..	5.97	4.58	---	---	4.04	5.73	4.75	5.50	5.92	8.24
Week ended-										
Oct. 3 ...	6.31	4.50	3.77	---	2.07	4.83	4.10	5.10	7.12	5.59
10 ...	6.69	5.11	4.72	---	---	3.22	4.49	5.78	6.49	5.35
17 ...	6.70	5.17	5.37	3.48	---	4.42	4.63	3.86	6.16	4.86
CHICAGO										
August	6.02	5.12	---	---	3.32	3.51	---	---	4.21	11.16
September ..	6.16	4.64	---	---	3.65	5.61	---	---	5.54	7.70
Week ended-										
Oct. 3 ...	6.50	5.09	---	---	2.19	4.91	3.64	5.10	6.83	6.29
10 ...	6.62	5.29	---	---	---	3.46	4.00	4.71	7.08	5.46
17 ...	6.65	5.06	---	---	---	---	4.43	3.48	6.82	5.61

New York prices compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange and Chicago prices from the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 3.- Apples and citrus fruits: Average prices received by farmers, United States, Sept. 15, 1947, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	5-year average		Sept. 15, 1946	July 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947
	Aug. 1909: to	Jan. 1935: to				
	July 1914: to	Dec. 1939: to				
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples, per bu.	0.96	0.90	2.37	2.95	2.05	2.41
Oranges, per box 1/ ..	---	1.11	3.01	.89	1.86	1.31
Grapefruit, box 1/ ...	---	.61	2.00	1.22	1.03	2.53

1/ Equivalent on-tree returns for all methods of sale.

Table 4.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1936-45, annual 1944, 1945, and 1946, and indicated Oct. 1, 1947

State	Average	1944	1945	1946	Indicated
	1936-45				
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	424,900	159,000	478,000	553,000	470,000
New Jersey	83,500	59,000	49,000	101,000	75,000
Wisconsin	97,500	115,000	82,000	145,000	135,000
Washington	24,180	30,000	36,400	42,000	45,900
Oregon	8,750	12,700	11,400	16,100	17,400
5 States	638,830	375,700	656,800	857,100	743,300

Table 5.- Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-October, 1946 and 1947 1/

Period	ORANGES						LEMONS	
	1946			1947			1946	1947
	Cal.-Ariz. Valencia:	Fla.	Total	Cal.-Ariz. Valencia:	Fla.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through:								
June 21.....	11,782	59,052	*102,267	8,799	64,094	*107,721	11,030	9,460
Week ended -								
June 28.....	937	233	1,170	1,260	726	1,986	722	520
July 5.....	935	62	997	945	334	1,279	656	579
12.....	1,223	18	1,241	1,083	228	1,311	638	600
19.....	1,234	---	1,234	1,316	50	1,366	523	591
26.....	1,538	---	1,538	1,315	22	1,337	383	489
Aug. 2.....	1,443	1	1,444	1,332	19	1,351	415	456
9.....	1,342	---	1,342	1,542	15	1,557	430	498
16.....	1,387	---	1,387	1,535	23	1,558	277	700
23.....	1,326	---	1,326	1,465	5	1,470	184	516
30.....	1,307	---	1,307	1,560	---	1,560	181	441
Sept. 6.....	1,124	---	1,124	1,341	---	1,341	227	342
13.....	1,163	---	1,163	1,480	---	1,480	186	291
20.....	1,091	1	1,092	1,285	---	1,285	275	319
27.....	1,176	8	1,184	1,290	---	1,290	241	235
Oct. 4.....	941	88	1,029	1,333	5	#1,340	227	219
11.....	870	263	1,133	1,253	32	#1,301	210	152
18.....	576	1,126	#1,703	1,411	127	#1,573	211	161

1/ Rail, boat, and truck, except no truck shipments of lemons. Interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona, interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

*/ The 1946 figures include 22,055 cars of California-Arizona Navels, 9,294 cars from Texas, and also 84 cars shipped from Louisiana and Alabama between Oct. 26, 1945, and Feb. 28, 1946. The 1947 figures include 25,144 cars of California-Arizona Navels, 9,546 cars from Texas, and also 138 cars shipped from Louisiana between Oct. 26, 1946, and Feb. 15, 1947.

#/ NOTE: The new crop from Texas began to move in October of each year and these early shipments from Texas are included in the "Total" column, as follows: 1 car in the week ended Oct. 19, 1946; 2 cars in the week ended Oct. 4, 1947; 16 cars in the week ended Oct. 11, and 35 cars in the week ended Oct. 18, 1947.

- Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 6.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-October, 1946 and 1947 1/

Period	1946				1947			
	Calif.- Ariz.	Fla.	Texas	Total	Calif.- Ariz.	Fla.	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through								
June 21.....	3,802	17,992	27,284	49,078	2,710	19,366	27,764	49,840
Week ended -								
June 28.....	123	24	8	155	275	133	22	430
July 5.....	105	6	1	112	199	32	5	236
12.....	201	---	---	201	234	30	---	264
19.....	239	1	---	240	230	28	---	258
26.....	205	---	---	205	177	13	---	190
Aug. 2.....	201	---	---	201	136	8	---	144
9.....	158	---	---	158	89	7	---	96
16.....	91	---	---	91	59	2	---	61
23.....	83	---	---	83	66	---	---	66
30.....	82	---	---	82	74	---	---	74
Sept. 6.....	114	5	---	119	63	---	---	63
13.....	136	80	---	216	63	---	---	63
20.....	49	296	---	345	42	2	---	44
27.....	10	490	---	500	31	54	---	85
Oct. 4.....	6	680	---	686	9	359	---	368
11.....	4	517	---	521	5	735	---	740
18.....	1	750	---	751	---	781	26	807

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include grapefruit which was in mixed-citrus shipments.

- Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1936-45, annual 1946, and indicated Oct. 1, 1947 1/

Kind of nut	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1946	1947
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California.....	17,470	37,800	29,200
Filberts, Oregon and Washington....	4,310	8,450	8,500
Walnuts, California and Oregon.....	61,450	71,900	68,000
Pecans, total (12 States).....	53,892	38,353	50,103
Total of above.....	137,122	156,503	155,803
<u>Pecans:</u>			
Improved varieties.....	23,260	16,818	21,269
Wild or seedling varieties.....	30,632	21,535	28,834

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 9. - Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, July-October, 1946 and 1947

Market, month, and week	Washington								California	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Rome Beauty		All western		Gravenstein	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.38
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.78	2.36
Week ended -										
Sept. 5	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.36	3.92	---	3.92
12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.36	---	4.36
19	---	5.19	---	3.68	---	---	1.51	4.78	1.57	---
26	---	5.19	---	4.50	---	---	1.36	5.20	1.36	---
Oct. 3	5.93	4.42	4.33	2.88	---	4.17	5.88	4.28	---	---
10	5.19	4.39	---	---	---	---	5.09	4.40	---	---
17	4.51	4.16	3.35	---	---	3.83	4.49	4.15	---	---
CHICAGO										
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.85
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.07	2.33
Week ended -										
Sept. 5	---	---	---	5.14	---	---	1.37	4.95	1.37	3.10
12	---	---	---	4.62	---	---	2.14	4.70	---	3.89
19	---	5.14	4.29	3.61	---	---	4.29	4.07	---	2.62
26	5.30	4.18	4.00	3.05	---	4.44	4.96	3.62	---	2.94
Oct. 3	4.73	4.02	4.25	3.06	---	3.70	4.60	3.51	---	---
10	4.27	3.80	3.18	3.04	---	---	3.85	3.50	---	---
17	3.96	3.27	2.89	2.85	4.75	3.54	3.78	3.25	---	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 10. - Italian prunes (fresh) from the Northwest: Weighted average auction price per half-bushel, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1946 and 1947

Week ended	NEW YORK						CHICAGO					
	Washington		Oregon		Idaho		Washington		Oregon		Idaho	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Aug. 8	---	4.27	---	2.98	---	---	---	---	---	2.93	---	---
15	---	2.34	---	2.48	---	---	3.47	2.80	---	2.38	---	---
22	2.64	2.44	---	2.51	---	---	2.47	2.46	---	2.63	---	---
29	2.43	2.61	2.98	2.70	---	3.18	2.63	2.44	2.65	2.51	---	2.57
Sept. 5	2.81	---	2.82	---	2.84	2.97	---	---	---	---	2.81	2.28
12	2.70	---	2.60	---	2.67	2.25	2.64	---	---	---	2.51	1.83
19	---	---	2.55	---	2.73	2.06	---	---	---	---	2.10	2.03
26	---	---	---	---	2.43	2.41	---	---	---	---	2.27	1.87
Oct. 3	---	---	---	---	2.86	2.17	2.94	---	---	---	2.40	2.00
10	---	---	---	---	3.00	2.05	---	---	---	---	2.37	1.96
17	---	---	---	---	2.37	1.28	---	---	---	---	1.85	1.61

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 11. - Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1946 and 1947

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
Aug. 22	4.01	2.54	4.75	2.53	6.16	2.44	-	1.99	-	3.55
29	3.23	2.19	4.40	2.26	4.78	2.56	3.31	1.67	-	3.63
Sept. 5	2.70	2.82	3.80	2.48	3.68	2.87	2.31	1.95	5.28	2.89
12	3.64	2.57	3.12	2.09	3.93	2.61	2.18	1.72	4.34	2.35
19	3.96	2.90	3.55	2.41	4.10	2.72	2.62	1.88	4.62	2.20
26	3.72	2.23	2.77	1.77	3.51	2.23	1.96	1.66	3.58	1.95
Oct. 3	3.20	2.11	2.40	1.57	2.63	2.20	1.82	1.48	2.52	1.85
10	3.19	2.47	2.18	1.57	2.82	2.40	1.99	1.54	2.83	1.86
17	5.38	2.95	3.76	---	4.64	2.89	3.47	1.68	3.69	2.12
CHICAGO										
Aug. 22	3.18	1.89	4.13	2.38	4.61	2.34	1.83	1.58	-	3.43
29	2.53	1.97	4.58	2.22	3.09	2.21	1.98	1.35	-	3.03
Sept. 5	2.81	2.25	4.23	2.04	3.63	2.35	1.75	1.45	5.00	2.36
12	3.24	2.43	3.80	1.33	3.46	2.26	2.13	1.65	4.42	2.23
19	3.20	2.42	3.31	2.06	3.38	2.92	1.59	1.67	3.90	1.75
26	2.79	2.27	2.41	1.50	2.60	1.98	1.62	1.42	3.00	1.79
Oct. 3	3.09	2.12	1.94	1.43	2.93	2.11	1.97	1.46	2.51	1.66
10	3.54	2.56	2.46	-	3.18	1.99	2.30	1.49	2.61	1.82
17	4.69	3.20	-	-	3.53	2.61	2.68	1.81	2.75	2.16

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12. - Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1946 and 1947

Market month, and week	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
August	4.19	4.28	-	3.69	4.60	5.00
September	4.47	5.68	3.59	4.21	4.41	4.50
Week ended Oct. 3:	4.97	4.22	4.24	3.95	4.92	3.93
" " " 10:	5.47	4.02	4.73	4.03	4.67	4.00
" " " 17:	5.23	4.07	4.37	4.01	4.78	3.90
Chicago						
August	4.15	4.23	-	3.00	-	-
September	4.22	5.50	2.30	3.74	2.67	3.91
Week ended Oct. 3:	5.08	4.59	-	3.42	3.79	3.38
" " " 10:	5.44	4.31	4.32	3.41	4.75	3.76
" " " 17:	4.05	3.94	4.14	3.84	4.70	4.39

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 13.- Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, Oct. 1, 1947, with comparisons

Group and commodity	: Oct. 1 avg. :	Oct. 1, :	Sept. 1, :	Oct. 1, :
	: 1942-46 :	1946 :	1947 :	1947 :
	: 1,000 lb. :	1,000 lb. :	1,000 lb. :	1,000 lb. :
Frozen fruits:				
Apples	-	29,517	31,075	28,394
Apricots	-	38,857	22,902	21,833
Blackberries	17,256	26,565	19,603	22,346
Blueberries	-	15,644	9,665	12,186
Cherries	45,887	82,514	80,852	74,364
Grapes	-	12,067	3,302	6,266
Peaches	-	64,236	41,307	48,979
Plums and prunes	-	24,588	10,469	14,264
Raspberries	20,478	28,447	30,734	28,624
Strawberries	39,167	59,387	69,199	60,998
Young, Logan, and Boysenberries	10,282	16,552	17,366	17,625
Fruit juices and purees	-	24,888	21,509	22,345
All other frozen fruits	188,784	78,652	50,136	50,950
Total frozen fruits	321,854	501,914	408,119	409,174
Miscellaneous:				
Fresh fruits (excl. apples and pears)	-	33,525	57,201	38,216
Dried and evaporated fruits	-	94,634	109,385	86,922
Tree nuts in the shell	-	-	20,238	14,996
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	-	-	31,038	25,233
Fresh fruits:				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples, western, ... std. boxes	-	-	122	6,233
" " other containers:	-	-	19	445
" eastern, bu. baskets	-	-	57	1,399
" " other containers:	-	-	66	2,142
Total apples, ... bushels	8,259	10,145	264	10,219
Pears, Bart... packed boxes	411	812	674	131
" " ... loose boxes	2,233	2,793	2,914	1,412
" all others ... boxes	2,550	4,457	1,658	5,030
" bu. baskets	180	76	264	135
Total pears, ... bushels	5,364	8,138	5,510	6,708

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 14.-Production and utilization of principal deciduous fruits, crops of 1945 and 1946

Commodity and crop year:	Total production:		Production having value:		Farm disposition:		Fresh sales:		Utilization of sales (fresh-fruit basis):							
	1,000 bu.	bu.	1,000 bu.	bu.	1,000 bu.	bu.	1,000 bu.	bu.	1,000 bu.	bu.	1,000 bu.	bu.	1,000 bu.	bu.	1,000 bu.	bu.
APPLES:																
1945 ..:	66,796	66,796	2,881	63,915	2,881	63,915	47,431	3,859	4,684	2,439	---	---	1/	5,502		
1946 ..:	119,410	118,903	5,625	113,278	5,625	113,278	76,374	13,034	5,713	2,092	---	---	1/	16,065		
PEACHES:																
1945 ..:	81,548	80,332	6,904	73,428	6,904	73,428	45,263	19,350	6,267	2,346	---	---	2/	202		
1946 ..:	86,643	86,267	6,955	79,312	6,955	79,312	45,235	25,549	6,805	1,527	---	---	2/	196		
PEARS:																
1945 ..:	33,042	32,269	2,504	29,765	2,504	29,765	18,652	9,539	1,239	---	---	---	3/	335		
1946 ..:	34,447	34,447	2,820	31,627	2,820	31,627	18,849	11,391	1,041	---	---	---	3/	346		
APRICOTS:																
1945 ..:	191,500	190,950	3,100	187,850	3,100	187,850	44,490	67,450	42,900	32,670	---	---	4/	340		
1946 ..:	338,700	338,700	3,140	335,560	3,140	335,560	46,470	167,990	98,750	21,950	---	---	4/	400		
CHERRIES:																
1945 ..:	149,020	147,810	10,150	137,660	10,150	137,660	49,560	46,910	---	15,900	---	---	5/	25,290		
1946 ..:	229,620	228,570	12,030	216,540	12,030	216,540	47,100	86,240	---	49,400	---	---	5/	33,800		
GRAPES:																
1945 ..:	2,781,400	2,769,400	26,590	2,742,810	26,590	2,742,810	525,260	11,000	696,200	---	1,237,350	---	---	---		
1946 ..:	3,119,500	3,119,500	32,800	3,086,700	32,800	3,086,700	559,650	14,300	732,400	---	1,780,350	---	---	---		
OLIVES:																
1945 ..:	30,000	30,000	200	29,800	200	29,800	6/ 100	13,500	---	---	9,800	---	---	---	6,400	
1946 ..:	46,000	46,000	200	45,800	200	45,800	6/ 100	18,000	---	---	20,000	---	---	---	7,700	
PLUMS:																
1945 ..:	72,600	71,600	600	71,000	600	71,000	64,750	2,150	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	
1946 ..:	106,000	106,000	840	105,160	840	105,160	96,110	2,830	---	2,020	---	---	---	---	---	
PRUNES:																
1945 ..:	711,300	699,600	6,100	693,500	6,100	693,500	63,800	26,700	*233,750	10,050	---	---	---	3,700		
1946 ..:	685,100	680,900	6,300	674,600	6,300	674,600	49,500	57,890	*221,250	6,210	---	---	---	2,790		

Dry basis*

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 2/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc. 3/ Mostly crushed for spirits. 4/ Includes fruit used for wine, jellies, etc. 5/ Includes quantities brined: in 1945 about 24,110 tons and in 1946 about 31,410 tons. Also includes fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries. 6/ Designated simply as "shipped out of California." * In California, 2-1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried; in Oregon and Washington, about 3-1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried. Note:- APRICOTS in Calif., Wash., and Utah. OLIVES in Calif. and Mich. PRUNES in Calif., Wash., Oregon, and Idaho.

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Table 15.- Apples, pears, and grapes: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1936-45, annual 1946, and indicated Oct. 1, 1947 1/

Division	Apples (commercial)			Pears			Grapes		
	Average: 1936-45:	1946	Indi. 1947	Average: 1936-45:	1946	Indi. 1947	Average: 1936-45:	1946	Indi. 1947
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
New England..	6,021	4,887	6,885	134	108	156	1	1	1
Mid. Atlantic:	25,440	26,654	24,818	1,451	1,061	1,324	71	86	83
E.N. Central..	16,465	15,653	15,768	1,987	1,243	1,401	59	48	69
W.N. Central..	2,524	2,001	2,745	472	346	390	12	8	9
So. Atlantic:	17,956	21,852	9,331	1,443	1,513	1,357	14	14	13
E.S. Central..	611	656	681	1,078	925	934	6	6	6
W.S. Central..	616	677	756	879	994	1,022	12	14	14
Mountain....	5,506	3,702	5,093	462	329	561	4	4	5
Pacific.....	37,757	43,328	46,833	21,604	27,928	27,903	2,399	2,939	2,849
U.S.....	112,896	119,410	112,910	29,510	34,447	35,048	2,579	3,120	3,049

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.





